

Bureau of Labor Statistics

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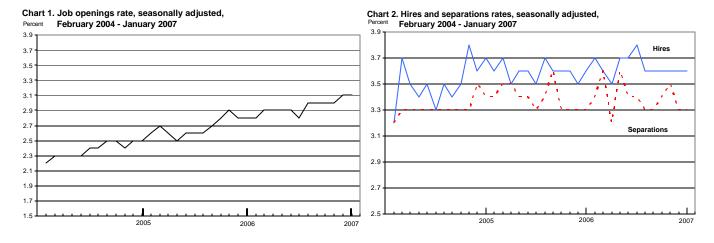
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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER: JANUARY 2007

The job openings, hires, and total separations rates were unchanged in January, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Despite little month-to-month change in the hires and separations rates, there continues to be considerable churning in the labor market with large numbers of hires and separations every month. This release includes monthly estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the total nonfarm sector by industry and geographic region. This release



also includes annual estimates for hires and separations. The annual hires rate rose slightly in 2006 while the turnover, or separations, rate held steady.

Job Openings

On the last business day of January 2007, there were 4.4 million job openings in the United States, and the job openings rate was 3.1 percent. The job openings rate was little changed during the first half of 2006 but trended upward in the latter part of the year. At 3.1 percent for December and January, the job openings rate was the highest since February 2001. In January, the job openings rate rose in construction but fell

Revisions to the JOLTS Data

The job openings, hires, and separations data in this release have been revised to incorporate annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) seasonal adjustment factors. See page 5 for more information.

Table A. Job openings, hires, and total separations by industry, seasonally adjusted

	Jo	b openi	ngs		Hires		Tota	ıl separa	tions
Industry	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p
				Level	s (in thou	ısands)			
Total 1	3,950	4,401	4,372	4,876	4,959	4,984	4,478	4,540	4,549
Total private 1	3,538	3,928	3,892	4,546	4,662	4,637	4,180	4,253	4,242
Construction	121	107	164	422	341	286	366	387	403
Manufacturing	312	362	353	374	375	376	356	372	401
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	647	767	746	1,161	990	992	955	962	969
Retail trade	411	471	419	828	699	733	682	707	672
Professional and business services	763	745	764	916	963	962	831	851	872
Education and health services	621	734	732	435	515	508	372	430	416
Leisure and hospitality ³	517	612	550	792	969	983	897	835	772
Accommodations and food services	453	538	485	687	793	849	792	757	623
Government ⁴	410	473	476	359	371	382	297	283	310
State and local government	373	427	435	311	313	318	249	255	257
				Rate	s (percen	t)			
Total 1	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3
Total private ¹		3.3	3.3	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7
Construction	1.6	1.4	2.1	5.5	4.4	3.7	4.8	5.0	5.2
Manufacturing	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities 2	2.4	2.8	2.8	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7
Retail trade	2.6	3.0	2.7	5.4	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.4
Professional and business services	4.2	4.0	4.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.9
Education and health services	3.4	3.9	3.9	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.3
Leisure and hospitality 3	3.8	4.4	3.9	6.1	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.2	5.8
Accommodations and food services	3.9	4.5	4.1	6.2	6.9	7.4	7.2	6.6	5.5
Government ⁴	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4
State and local government	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3

¹ Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

in retail trade, leisure and hospitality, and accommodations and food services. Geographically, the job openings rate increased in the West and decreased in the Northeast over the month. The seasonally adjusted job openings rate was highest in January for the following industries: professional and business services and accommodations and food services (4.1 percent each) and education and health services (3.9 percent). (See table 1.)

For the year ending in January 2007, the job openings rate increased in nearly half the industries and decreased only in finance and insurance and in real estate and rental and leasing. The job openings rate rose over the year in the Midwest and West regions. (See table 5.)

Hires

The hires rate was unchanged at 3.6 percent, and the number of hires held steady at 5.0 million in January. Hires are any additions to the payroll during the month. In January, the hires rate did not change

² Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

³ Includes arts, entertainment, and recreation, not shown separately.

⁴ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

significantly in any industry or region. The seasonally adjusted hires rate was highest in January for the accommodations and food services industry (7.4 percent). (See table 2.)

From January 2006 to January 2007, the hires rate rose in wholesale trade; information; healthcare and social assistance; accommodations and food services; and federal government. The rate declined in construction and in transportation, warehousing, and utilities. Regionally, the hires rate changed over the year only in the Midwest, where it rose. (See table 6.)

Separations

The total separations, or turnover, rate was unchanged at 3.3 percent and the number of separations held steady at 4.5 million in January. Separations are terminations of employment that occur at any time during the month. In January, the total separations rate increased in government but decreased in accommodations and food services. Geographically, there were no significant movements in the separations rate over the month. From January 2006 to January 2007, the total separations rate rose in durable goods and in arts, entertainment, and recreation but fell in accommodations and food services. The separations rate did not change significantly in any region over the year. (See tables 3 and 7.)

Total separations include quits (voluntary separations), layoffs and discharges (involuntary separations), and other separations (including retirements). The quits rate, which can serve as a barometer of workers' ability to change jobs, was essentially unchanged at 1.9 percent in January. Over the month, the only industry to experience a change in the quits rate was accommodations and food services, in which the rate declined. None of the regions experienced a significant change in the quits rate. In January, the seasonally adjusted quits rate was highest in the accommodations and food services industry (4.2 percent), which also had the highest hires rate. (See table 4.)

From January 2006 to January 2007, the quits rate rose in durable goods manufacturing; nondurable goods manufacturing; and professional and business services. The rate declined in accommodations and food services. The quits rate did not change significantly in any region over the year. (See table 8.)

The other two components of total separations—layoffs and discharges, and other separations—are not seasonally adjusted. From January 2006 to January 2007, the layoffs and discharges rate (1.2 percent) was unchanged, and the level (1.7 million) was little changed. The construction industry had the highest layoffs and discharges rate (4.3 percent). From January 2006 to January 2007, the other separations rate (0.3 percent) was unchanged, and the level (389,000) was little changed. (See tables 9 and 10.)

Flows in the Labor Market

Hires and separations data help show dynamic flows in the labor market. Over the last 12 months, hires have averaged 5.0 million per month and separations have averaged 4.6 million per month (not seasonally adjusted). The comparable figures for the prior 12-month period were 4.8 million hires and 4.5 million separations. (See the Technical Note for additional information on these measures.)

Several industries have high rates of both hires and separations. These include construction; retail trade; professional and business services; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and accommodations and food services. In the last 12 months, these five industries produced 35.1 million hires and 32.9 million separations. Thus, these five industries accounted for 59 percent of total nonfarm hires and 59 percent of total nonfarm separations, while comprising only 39 percent of total nonfarm employment.

Annual Levels and Rates

This release contains the 2006 annual rates and levels for hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. (See tables 11 through 20.) Annual figures for job openings are not calculated because job openings are measured on a stock, or point-in-time, basis rather than on a flow basis over a specified time period. The annual figures and additional tables are published with the release of January data each year. (See the Technical Note for additional information on these measures.)

Calculating annual levels and rates allows additional comparisons across years. Annual hires rose for the third year in a row, reaching 59.4 million (43.6 percent) in 2006 after weaker hiring in 2002 and 2003. Total separations remained flat in 2006 at 55.4 million (40.7 percent) after rising in the prior 2 years. Quits increased for the third year in a row, reaching 32.3 million (23.7 percent) in 2006. In contrast, layoffs and discharges fell to 18.9 million (13.9 percent) after staying relatively flat over the past several years. Other separations rose sharply to 4.2 million (3.1 percent) in 2006 after little change from 2001 through 2005.

For More Information

For additional information, please read the Technical Note or visit the JOLTS Web site at http://www.bls.gov/jlt/. Additional information about JOLTS also may be obtained by e-mailing Joltsinfo@bls.gov or by calling (202) 691-5870.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover release for February 2007 is scheduled to be issued on Tuesday, April 10.

Revisions to Job Openings and Labor Turnover Data

In accordance with annual practice, the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) data have been revised to reflect annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics (CES), or establishment survey, employment estimates. The JOLTS employment levels (not published) are ratio-adjusted to the CES employment levels, and the resulting ratios are applied to all JOLTS data elements. This annual benchmark process resulted in revisions to all not seasonally adjusted JOLTS data series from April 2005 forward, the time period since the last benchmark was established. Additionally, the seasonally adjusted JOLTS data series have been recalculated from December 2000 forward to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B presents revisions to seasonally adjusted total nonfarm job openings data for April 2005 forward, while table C presents revisions to hires data, table D presents revisions to total separations data, and table E presents revisions to quits data.

LABSTAT, the BLS public database on the Internet, contains all revised historical seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted JOLTS data. The data can be accessed through the JOLTS homepage at http://www.bls.gov/jlt/.

Further information on the revisions released today may be obtained by calling (202) 691-5870 or via the Internet on the JOLTS homepage.

Table B. Revisions in job openings data, April 2005 - December 2006, seasonally adjusted

	Le	vels (in thousa	inds)	Rates (percent)					
Year and month	As previously published	As revised	Difference	As previously published	As revised	Difference			
2005									
April	3,589	3,588	-1	2.6	2.6	0.0			
May	3,364	3,485	121	2.5	2.5	.0			
June	3,598	3,635	37	2.6	2.6	.0			
July	3,580	3,644	64	2.6	2.6	.0			
August	3,697	3,631	-66	2.7	2.6	1			
September	3,728	3,729	1	2.7	2.7	.0			
October	3,867	3,904	37	2.8	2.8	.0			
November	4,031	4,021	-10	2.9	2.9	.0			
December	3,941	3,880	-61	2.8	2.8	.0			
2006									
January	3,981	3,950	-31	2.9	2.8	1			
February	3,994	3,972	-22	2.9	2.8	1			
March	4,089	3,999	-90	2.9	2.9	.0			
April	4,070	3,999	-71	2.9	2.9	.0			
May	3,945	4,037	92	2.8	2.9	.1			
June	3,960	3,995	35	2.8	2.9	.1			
July	3,844	3,891	47	2.8	2.8	.0			
August	4,061	4,188	127	2.9	3.0	.1			
September	4,154	4,177	23	3.0	3.0	.0			
October	4,248	4,157	-91	3.0	3.0	.0			
November	4,288	4,200	-88	3.1	3.0	1			
December	4,433	4,401	-32	3.2	3.1	1			

Table C. Revisions in hires data, April 2005 - December 2006, seasonally adjusted

	Le	vels (in thousa	ands)		Rates (percen	t)
Year and month	As previously published	As revised	Difference	As previously published	As revised	Difference
2005						
April	4,574	4,661	87	3.4	3.5	0.1
May	4,778	4,850	72	3.6	3.6	.0
June	4,807	4,803	-4	3.6	3.6	.0
July	4,727	4,645	-82	3.5	3.5	.0
August	4,824	4,927	103	3.6	3.7	.1
September	4,748	4,876	128	3.5	3.6	.1
October	4,822	4,874	52	3.6	3.6	.0
November	4,813	4,808	-5	3.6	3.6	.0
December	4,694	4,697	3	3.5	3.5	.0
2006						
January	4,941	4,876	-65	3.7	3.6	1
February	4,954	4,955	1	3.7	3.7	.0
March	4,884	4,877	-7	3.6	3.6	.0
April	4,649	4,741	92	3.4	3.5	.1
May	4,949	5,068	119	3.7	3.7	.0
June	4,899	4,986	87	3.6	3.7	.1
July	4,995	5,141	146	3.7	3.8	.1
August	4,831	4,912	81	3.6	3.6	.0
September	4,803	4,917	114	3.5	3.6	.1
October	4,988	4,983	-5	3.7	3.6	1
November	5,042	4,994	-48	3.7	3.6	1
December	4,889	4,959	70	3.6	3.6	.0

Table D. Revisions in total separation data, April 2005 - December 2006, seasonally adjusted

	Lev	vels (in thousa	nds)		Rates (percent))
Year and month	As previously published	As revised	Difference	As previously published	As revised	Difference
2005						
April	4,614	4,602	-12	3.5	3.5	0.0
May	4,543	4,531	-12	3.4	3.4	.0
June	4,590	4,527	-63	3.4	3.4	.0
July	4,464	4,457	-7	3.3	3.3	.0
August	4,633	4,626	-7	3.5	3.4	1
September	4,798	4,825	27	3.6	3.6	.0
October	4,359	4,392	33	3.3	3.3	.0
November	4,476	4,441	-35	3.3	3.3	.0
December	4,359	4,490	131	3.2	3.3	.1
2006						
January	4,285	4,478	193	3.2	3.3	.1
February	4,531	4,601	70	3.4	3.4	.0
March	4,681	4,846	165	3.5	3.6	.1
April	4,495	4,405	-90	3.3	3.2	1
May	4,811	4,953	142	3.6	3.6	.0
June	4,631	4,654	23	3.4	3.4	.0
July	4,479	4,643	164	3.3	3.4	.1
August	4,386	4,463	77	3.2	3.3	.1
September	4,380	4,470	90	3.2	3.3	.1
October	4,524	4,613	89	3.3	3.4	.1
November	4,699	4,844	145	3.5	3.5	.0
December	4,521	4,540	19	3.3	3.3	.0

Table E. Revisions in quits data, April 2005 - December 2006, seasonally adjusted

	L	evels (in thou	sands)	Rates (percent)				
Year and month	As previously published	As revised	Difference	As previously published	As revised	Difference		
2005								
April	2,586	2,581	-5	1.9	1.9	0.0		
May	2,534	2,509	-25	1.9	1.9	.0		
June	2,541	2,496	-45	1.9	1.9	.0		
July	2,511	2,524	13	1.9	1.9	.0		
August	2,651	2,646	-5	2.0	2.0	.0		
September	2,681	2,780	99	2.0	2.1	.1		
October	2,619	2,605	-14	2.0	1.9	1		
November	2,683	2,622	-61	2.0	1.9	1		
December	2,567	2,571	4	1.9	1.9	.0		
2006								
January	2,577	2,656	79	1.9	2.0	.1		
February	2,663	2,687	24	2.0	2.0	.0		
March	2,763	2,797	34	2.0	2.1	.1		
April	2,541	2,530	-11	1.9	1.9	.0		
May	2,723	2,785	62	2.0	2.0	.0		
June	2,699	2,748	49	2.0	2.0	.0		
July	2,623	2,668	45	1.9	2.0	.1		
August	2,597	2,692	95	1.9	2.0	.1		
September	2,473	2,566	93	1.8	1.9	.1		
October	2,606	2,655	49	1.9	1.9	.0		
November	2,794	2,774	-20	2.1	2.0	1		
December	2,681	2,759	78	2.0	2.0	.0		

Technical Note

The data for the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) are collected and compiled monthly from a sample of business establishments by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Collection

Each month, data are collected in a survey of business establishments for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Data collection methods include computer-assisted telephone interviewing, touchtone data entry, fax, and mail.

Coverage

The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as federal, state, and local government entities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Concepts

Industry classification. The industry classifications in this release are in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, State Workforce Agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry code, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment characteristics resulting from the verification process are always introduced into the JOLTS sampling frame with the data reported for the first month of the year.

Employment. Employment includes persons on the payroll who worked or received pay for the pay period that includes the 12th day of the reference month. Full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, seasonal, salaried, and hourly employees are included, as are employees on paid vacations or other paid leave. Proprietors or partners of unincorporated businesses, unpaid family workers, or persons on leave without pay or on strike for the entire pay period, are not counted as employed. Employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, and consultants are counted by their employer of record, not by the establishment where they are working.

Job openings. Establishments submit job openings information for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that: 1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position, 2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found, and 3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded

are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Hires. Hires are the total number of additions to the payroll occurring at any time during the reference month, including both new and rehired employees, full-time and part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal employees, employees recalled to the location after a layoff lasting more than 7 days, on-call or intermittent employees who returned to work after having been formally separated, and transfers from other locations. The hires count does not include transfers or promotions within the reporting site, employees returning from strike, employees of temporary help agencies or employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The hires rate is computed by dividing the number of hires by employment and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Separations. Separations are the total number of terminations of employment occurring at any time during the reference month, and are reported by type of separation quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer and include layoffs with no intent to rehire, formal layoffs lasting or expected to last more than 7 days, discharges resulting from mergers, downsizing, or closings, firings or other discharges for cause, terminations of permanent or short-term employees, and terminations of seasonal employees. Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. Separations do not include transfers within the same location or employees on strike.

The separations rate is computed by dividing the number of separations by employment and multiplying that quotient by 100. The quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations rates are computed similarly, dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

Annual estimates. Annual estimates of rates and levels of hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are released with the January news release each year.

The JOLTS annual level estimates for hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are the sum of the 12 published monthly levels. The annual rate estimates are computed by dividing the annual level by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) annual average employment level, and multiplying that quotient by 100. This figure will be approximately equal to the sum of the 12 monthly rates. Note that both the JOLTS and CES annual levels are rounded to the nearest thousand before the annual estimates are calculated. Consistent with BLS practices, annual estimates will be published only for not seasonally adjusted data.

Annual estimates are not calculated for job openings because job openings are a stock, or point-in-time, measurement for the last business day of each month. Only jobs still open on the last day of the month are counted. For the same reason job openings cannot be cumulated throughout each month, annual figures for job openings cannot be created by summing the monthly estimates. Hires and separations are flow measures and are cumulated over the month with a total reported for the month. Therefore, the annual figures can be created by summing the monthly estimates.

Sample methodology

The JOLTS sample design is a random sample of 16,000 nonfarm business establishments, including factories, offices, and stores, as well as federal, state, and local governments in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over eight million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to state Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws and federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

The sampling frame is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and size class. Large firms fall into the sample with virtual certainty. JOLTS total employment estimates are controlled to the employment estimates of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. A ratio of CES to JOLTS employment is used to adjust the levels for all other JOLTS data elements. Rates are then computed from the adjusted levels.

Using JOLTS data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supplemental panels of establishments needed to create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

In March 2002, BLS procedures for collecting hires and separations data were revised to address possible underreporting. As a result, JOLTS hires and separations estimates for months prior to March 2002 may not be comparable with estimates for March 2002 and later.

The federal government reorganization that involved transferring approximately 180,000 employees to the new Department of Homeland Security is not reflected in the JOLTS hires and separations estimates for the federal government. The Office of Personnel Management's record shows these transfers were completed in March 2003. The inclusion of

transfers in the JOLTS definitions of hires and separations is intended to cover ongoing movements of workers between establishments. The Department of Homeland Security reorganization was a massive one-time event, and the inclusion of these intergovernmental transfers would distort the federal government time series.

Seasonal adjustment

BLS seasonally adjusts several JOLTS series using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Seasonal adjustment is the process of estimating and removing periodic fluctuations caused by events such as weather, holidays, and the beginning and ending of the school year. Seasonal adjustment makes it easier to observe fundamental changes in the level of the series, particularly those associated with general economic expansions and contractions. A concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal adjustment factors are calculated each month, using all relevant data, up to and including the data for the current month.

Prior to the January 2007 benchmark release in March 2007, seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS series was conducted using the stable seasonal filter option since there were not enough data observations available for the standard use of moving averages as seasonal filters. Although the seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS series is conducted with fewer data observations than is customary, the number of observations is now above the minimum required by X-12-ARIMA to use the normal seasonal filters. Therefore, the standard use of moving averages as seasonal filters is now in place for JOLTS seasonal adjustment. JOLTS seasonal adjustment now includes both additive and multiplicative seasonal adjustment models and REGARIMA (regression with autocorrelated errors) modeling to improve the seasonal adjustment factors at the beginning and end of the series and to detect and adjust for outliers in the series. Due to the improved diagnostics, three additional industries are now seasonally adjusted: retail trade, accommodations and food services, and state and local government. It is expected that more series may be seasonally adjusted when more data are available.

Reliability of the estimates

JOLTS estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. BLS analysis is generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence. That means that there is a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true"

population value because of sampling error. Estimates of sampling errors are available upon request.

The JOLTS estimates also are affected by nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to include a segment of the population, the inability to obtain data from all units in the sample, the inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide data on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, errors made in the collection or processing of the data, and errors from the employment benchmark data used in estimation.

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in nonfarm payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: 1) the reference period for

payroll employment is the pay period including the 12th of the month, while the reference period for hires and separations is the calendar month; and 2) payroll employment can vary from month to month simply because part-time and on-call workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Job openings levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

			Levels	³ (in thou	usands)						Rates			
Industry and region	Jan. 2006	Aug. 2006	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p	Jan. 2006	Aug. 2006	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p
Total ⁴	3,950	4,188	4,177	4,157	4,200	4,401	4,372	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,538	3,714	3,715	3,702	3,735	3,928	3,892	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3
Construction	121	185	148	137	106	107	164	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.1
Manufacturing	312	330	317	364	328	362	353	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities 5	647	741	721	658	671	767	746	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8
Retail trade	411	431	396	370	417	471	419	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.7
Professional and business services	763	682	755	709	705	745	764	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1
Education and health services	621	683	701	749	713	734	732	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9
Leisure and hospitality ⁶	517	525	544	579	625	612	550	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.4	3.9
Accommodations and food services	453	471	469	487	528	538	485	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.1
Government 7	410	469	467	460	463	473	476	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
State and local government	373	422	430	423	427	427	435	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	711	746	770	760	772	849	755	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.9
South	1,569	1,599	1,626	1,649	1,572	1,674	1,632	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2
Midwest	738	851	789	769	770	810	837	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
West	904	1,009	1,017	989	1,034	1,044	1,118	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5

¹ Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 2. Hires levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

			Levels	³ (in thou	usands)			Rates						
Industry and region	Jan. 2006	Aug. 2006	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p	Jan. 2006	Aug. 2006	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p
Total ⁴	4,876	4,912	4,917	4,983	4,994	4,959	4,984	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	4,546	4,434	4,482	4,616	4,665	4,662	4,637	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
Construction	422	369	336	345	395	341	286	5.5	4.8	4.4	4.5	5.1	4.4	3.7
Manufacturing	374	359	314	366	363	375	376	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities 5	1,161	1,070	965	1,008	1,012	990	992	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Retail trade	828	724	710	713	737	699	733	5.4	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8
Professional and business services	916	830	1,028	994	1,010	963	962	5.3	4.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.4
Education and health services	435	478	467	529	492	515	508	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8
Leisure and hospitality ⁶	792	834	859	893	903	969	983	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.3
Accommodations and food services	687	713	756	758	748	793	849	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.4
Government 7	359	407	386	363	348	371	382	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
State and local government	311	336	318	320	303	313	318	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	733	729	720	727	713	768	808	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1
South	1,970	1,927	2,019	1,969	1,979	1,900	1,890	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
Midwest	949	1,053	1,031	1,097	1,061	1,150	1,165	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7
West	1,258	1,176	1,163	1,198	1,249	1,209	1,165	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.8

¹ Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

²The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

³ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

⁴ Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes arts, entertainment, and recreation, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government not shown separately.

⁸ The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise

^p = preliminary.

²The hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

⁴ Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

 $^{^{\}rm 5}$ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes arts, entertainment, and recreation, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government not shown separately.

⁸ See footnote 8, table 1.

p = preliminary.

Table 3. Total separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

			Levels	³ (in thou	usands)						Rates			
Industry and region	Jan. 2006	Aug. 2006	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p	Jan. 2006	Aug. 2006	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p
Total ⁴	4,478	4,463	4,470	4,613	4,844	4,540	4,549	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3
INDUSTRY														
Total private⁴	4,180	4,158	4,123	4,323	4,543	4,253	4,242	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7
Construction	366	346	346	373	413	387	403	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.4	5.0	5.2
Manufacturing	356	368	389	359	360	372	401	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities 5	955	1,002	990	987	1,020	962	969	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7
Retail trade	682	699	686	688	719	707	672	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.4
Professional and business services	831	728	824	921	974	851	872	4.8	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.5	4.8	4.9
Education and health services	372	437	396	424	430	430	416	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Leisure and hospitality ⁶	897	804	726	791	838	835	772	6.9	6.1	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.2	5.8
Accommodations and food services	792	688	607	673	721	757	623	7.2	6.1	5.4	5.9	6.3	6.6	5.5
Government 7	297	307	315	298	305	283	310	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
State and local government	249	242	251	248	256	255	257	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	683	697	731	745	707	670	740	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.9
South	1,707	1,828	1,742	1,709	2,011	1,796	1,778	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.6
Midwest	1,012	962	970	1,072	985	1,054	991	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.1
West	1,071	1,044	1,031	1,081	1,079	1,036	1,046	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4

¹ Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 4. Quits levels 1 and rates 2 by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

·	-		_											
			Levels	³ (in thou	ısands)						Rates			
Industry and region	Jan.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2007 ^p	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2007 ^p
Total ⁴	2,656	2,692	2,566	2,655	2,774	2,759	2,665	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	2,518	2,532	2,400	2,513	2,625	2,615	2,518	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
Construction	186	153	135	137	144	143	145	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Manufacturing	193	201	185	196	211	222	235	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	599	610	591	593	661	597	580	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.2
Retail trade	448	435	430	438	472	438	412	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.7
Professional and business services	405	424	443	475	486	497	496	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Education and health services	249	295	263	274	278	289	271	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Leisure and hospitality ⁶	610	553	510	542	565	602	529	4.7	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.0
Accommodations and food services	567	508	462	496	520	560	479	5.1	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.2
Government ⁷	142	158	160	144	147	146	152	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
State and local government	122	130	125	124	125	130	129	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7
REGION 8														
Northeast	385	409	383	359	409	367	355	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4
South	1,111	1,140	1,102	1,101	1,167	1,171	1,115	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3
Midwest	546	558	541	604	543	559	579	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
West	618	575	551	592	645	638	619	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0

¹ Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

² The total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

⁴ Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes arts, entertainment, and recreation, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government not shown separately.

⁸ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

² The quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

⁴ Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

 $^{^{\}rm 5}$ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes arts, entertainment, and recreation, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government not shown separately.

⁸ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 5. Job openings levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

	Lev	els (in thousa	nds)	Rates				
Industry and region	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p		
Total	3,626	3,888	4,022	2.7	2.7	2.9		
INDUSTRY								
Total private	3,248	3,451	3,583	2.8	2.9	3.1		
Natural resources and mining	10	15	16	1.5	2.2	2.3		
Construction	101	73	137	1.4	1.0	1.8		
Manufacturing	303	323	344	2.1	2.2	2.4		
Durable goods	211	201	209	2.3	2.2	2.3		
Nondurable goods	92	122	135	1.7	2.3	2.6		
Trade, transportation, and utilities	559	647	654	2.1	2.3	2.4		
Wholesale trade	106	140	171	1.8	2.3	2.8		
Retail trade	348	378	354	2.2	2.3	2.3		
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	105	129	129	2.1	2.5	2.5		
Information	120	135	168	3.8	4.2	5.2		
Financial activities	320	218	220	3.7	2.5	2.6		
Finance and insurance	233	152	177	3.7	2.4	2.8		
Real estate and rental and leasing	87	67	44	4.0	2.9	2.0		
Professional and business services	720	702	726	4.1	3.8	4.0		
Education and health services	587	695	689	3.2	3.7	3.7		
Educational services	58	69	49	2.0	2.2	1.7		
Health care and social assistance	529	626	640	3.5	4.0	4.1		
Leisure and hospitality	459	491	487	3.6	3.6	3.7		
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	60	55	61	3.5	3.0	3.4		
Accommodations and food services	399	436	426	3.6	3.7	3.7		
Other services	70	150	142	1.3	2.7	2.6		
Government	378	436	438	1.7	1.9	2.0		
Federal	35	41	38	1.3	1.5	1.4		
State and local	344	395	400	1.8	2.0	2.0		
REGION ³								
Northeast	621	732	659	2.4	2.8	2.5		
South	1,468	1,514	1,526	3.0	3.0	3.1		
Midwest	674	689	762	2.1	2.1	2.4		
West	863	953	1,075	2.8	3.0	3.4		

¹ Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

² The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 6. Hires levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

	Lev	els (in thousa	nds)		Rates	
Industry and region	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p
Total	4,207	3,720	4,311	3.2	2.7	3.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private	3,880	3,493	3,962	3.5	3.0	3.5
Natural resources and mining	15	16	23	2.4	2.3	3.3
Construction	320	212	215	4.4	2.8	2.9
Manufacturing	370	252	371	2.6	1.8	2.7
Durable goods	209	142	227	2.3	1.6	2.6
Nondurable goods	162	109	144	3.1	2.1	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	873	795	751	3.4	3.0	2.9
Wholesale trade	99	98	145	1.7	1.7	2.5
Retail trade	555	559	496	3.6	3.5	3.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	218	138	110	4.4	2.7	2.2
Information	66	53	98	2.2	1.7	3.2
Financial activities	177	170	191	2.2	2.0	2.3
Finance and insurance	131	111	134	2.1	1.8	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	46	59	57	2.2	2.7	2.6
Professional and business services	874	788	918	5.2	4.4	5.3
Education and health services	408	374	475	2.3	2.1	2.6
Educational services	64	36	69	2.3	1.2	2.4
Health care and social assistance	344	339	406	2.3	2.2	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	617	727	770	5.0	5.6	6.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	78	133	103	4.6	7.4	5.9
Accommodations and food services	539	594	667	5.1	5.3	6.0
Other services	161	106	152	3.0	1.9	2.8
Government	327	227	348	1.5	1.0	1.6
Federal	44	51	59	1.6	1.9	2.2
State and local	283	176	289	1.5	.9	1.5
REGION ³						
Northeast	559	556	620	2.2	2.2	2.5
South	1,785	1,411	1,711	3.7	2.9	3.5
Midwest	812	792	1,005	2.6	2.5	3.2
West	1,052	961	975	3.5	3.1	3.2

¹ Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.
² The hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 7. Total separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

	Lev	els (in thousa	nds)	Rates			
Industry and region	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p	
Total	4,331	4,369	4,389	3.3	3.2	3.2	
INDUSTRY							
Total private	4,085	4,136	4,133	3.7	3.6	3.7	
Natural resources and mining	18	15	20	2.8	2.2	2.8	
Construction	426	407	467	5.9	5.4	6.4	
Manufacturing	352	332	397	2.5	2.4	2.8	
Durable goods	193	195	243	2.2	2.2	2.7	
Nondurable goods	159	138	154	3.1	2.7	3.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,005	1,080	1,001	3.9	4.0	3.8	
Wholesale trade	102	130	111	1.8	2.2	1.9	
Retail trade	768	806	744	5.0	5.1	4.9	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	135	144	146	2.7	2.8	2.9	
Information	78	72	75	2.6	2.3	2.5	
Financial activities	179	217	152	2.2	2.6	1.8	
Finance and insurance	117	145	105	1.9	2.3	1.7	
Real estate and rental and leasing	62	72	47	2.9	3.3	2.2	
Professional and business services	779	823	823	4.6	4.6	4.7	
Education and health services	345	360	375	2.0	2.0	2.1	
Educational services	39	45	54	1.4	1.5	1.9	
Health care and social assistance	306	315	320	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Leisure and hospitality	776	712	666	6.3	5.4	5.2	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	51	62	97	3.0	3.4	5.6	
Accommodations and food services	726	650	569	6.8	5.8	5.2	
Other services	127	117	156	2.4	2.2	2.9	
Government	246	233	256	1.1	1.0	1.2	
Federal	48	35	53	1.8	1.3	2.0	
State and local	198	198	204	1.0	1.0	1.1	
REGION ³							
Northeast	662	671	718	2.7	2.6	2.8	
South	1,617	1,661	1,676	3.4	3.4	3.5	
Midwest	1,007	1,052	984	3.3	3.3	3.2	
West	1,045	986	1,011	3.5	3.2	3.3	

¹ Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

² The total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 8. Quits levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
Industry and region	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
	2006	2006	2007 ^p	2006	2006	2007 ^p
Total	2,330	2,296	2,336	1.8	1.7	1.7
INDUSTRY						
Total private	2,216	2,186	2,214	2.0	1.9	2.0
Natural resources and mining	9	8	7	1.4	1.1	1.0
Construction	151	115	117	2.1	1.5	1.6
Manufacturing	165	158	202	1.2	1.1	1.4
Durable goods	95	83	120	1.1	.9	1.3
Nondurable goods	70	76	83	1.4	1.5	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	531	544	512	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale trade	61	71	71	1.1	1.2	1.2
Retail trade	403	404	369	2.6	2.5	2.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	67	69	72	1.4	1.3	1.4
Information	60	41	50	2.0	1.3	1.6
Financial activities	103	109	86	1.3	1.3	1.0
Finance and insurance	74	72	69	1.2	1.2	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	29	37	17	1.4	1.7	.8
Professional and business services	368	422	455	2.2	2.4	2.6
Education and health services	217	244	232	1.2	1.3	1.3
Educational services	24	20	25	.8	.6	.9
Health care and social assistance	193	224	207	1.3	1.5	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	539	485	463	4.4	3.7	3.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	27	31	31	1.6	1.7	1.8
Accommodations and food services	512	454	433	4.8	4.0	3.9
Other services	72	59	90	1.4	1.1	1.7
Government	114	109	122	.5	.5	.6
Federal	16	12	18	.6	.5	.7
State and local	98	97	104	.5	.5	.5
REGION ³						
Northeast	315	294	291	1.3	1.1	1.2
South	984	983	984	2.1	2.0	2.0
Midwest	487	470	517	1.6	1.5	1.7
West	544	548	544	1.8	1.8	1.8

¹ Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.
² The quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 9. Layoffs and discharges levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
Industry and region	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p
Total	1,627	1,789	1,665	1.2	1.3	1.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private	1,553	1,710	1,590	1.4	1.5	1.4
Natural resources and mining	5	6	9	.8	.8	1.3
Construction	258	285	315	3.6	3.8	4.3
Manufacturing	141	148	161	1.0	1.0	1.2
Durable goods	68	93	98	.8	1.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	74	56	63	1.4	1.1	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	409	458	394	1.6	1.7	1.5
Wholesale trade	33	41	32	.6	.7	.5
Retail trade	325	353	311	2.1	2.2	2.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	52	64	51	1.1	1.3	1.0
Information	11	26	21	.4	.8	.7
Financial activities	61	80	54	.7	.9	.6
Finance and insurance	37	48	29	.6	.8	.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	24	31	26	1.1	1.4	1.2
Professional and business services	301	361	310	1.8	2.0	1.8
Education and health services	103	90	97	.6	.5	.5
Educational services	12	20	26	.4	.7	.9
Health care and social assistance	91	70	71	.6	.5	.5
Leisure and hospitality	215	204	180	1.7	1.6	1.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	20	27	62	1.2	1.5	3.6
Accommodations and food services	195	177	119	1.8	1.6	1.1
Other services	49	52	50	.9	1.0	.9
Government	74	79	75	.3	.4	.3
Federal	11	13	14	.4	.5	.5
State and local	63	66	61	.3	.3	.3
REGION ³						
Northeast	283	332	364	1.1	1.3	1.4
South	523	568	553	1.1	1.1	1.1
Midwest	386	517	384	1.3	1.6	1.2
West	435	372	364	1.5	1.2	1.2

¹ Layoffs and discharges are the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month.

² The layoffs and discharges rate is the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 10. Other separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

	Lev	els (in thousa	nds)		Rates	
Industry and region	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007 ^p
Total	373	284	389	0.3	0.2	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private	316	240	329	.3	.2	.3
Natural resources and mining	4	1	4	.6	.2	.6
Construction	17	7	34	.2	.1	.5
Manufacturing	45	26	34	.3	.2	.2
Durable goods	30	20	25	.3	.2	.3
Nondurable goods	15	6	9	.3	.1	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	65	78	96	.2	.3	.4
Wholesale trade	8	18	8	.1	.3	.1
Retail trade	40	49	64	.3	.3	.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	16	11	23	.3	.2	.5
Information	7	4	5	.2	.1	.2
Financial activities	15	28	12	.2	.3	.1
Finance and insurance	6	25	7	.1	.4	.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	8	3	5	.4	.2	.2
Professional and business services	110	40	59	.7	.2	.3
Education and health services	25	26	46	.1	.1	.3
Educational services	3	5	3	.1	.2	.1
Health care and social assistance	22	21	43	.2	.1	.3
Leisure and hospitality	22	23	23	.2	.2	.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4	4	5	.2	.2	.3
Accommodations and food services	18	19	17	.2	.2	.2
Other services	6	6	16	.1	.1	.3
Government	58	45	60	.3	.2	.3
Federal	21	9	21	.8	.3	.8
State and local	36	35	39	.2	.2	.2
REGION ³						
Northeast	64	44	64	.3	.2	.3
South	110	110	140	.2	.2	.3
Midwest	134	64	82	.4	.2	.3
West	65	66	103	.2	.2	.3

¹ Other separations are the number of other separations during the entire month.

² The other separations rate is the number of other separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 11. Annual hires levels ¹ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (In thousands)

Industry and region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	54,578	49,718	49,294	54,721	57,491	59,400
INDUSTRY						
Total private	50,401	45,673	45,620	50,858	53,416	54,851
Natural resources and mining	221	219	216	229	257	257
Construction	4,501	4,421	4,580	4,677	5,150	4,513
Manufacturing	4,130	4,062	3,861	4,316	4,112	4,278
Durable goods	2,239	2,356	2,389	2,718	2,592	2,549
Nondurable goods	1,890	1,704	1,470	1,598	1,521	1,730
Trade, transportation, and utilities	11,984	10,517	10,389	11,988	12,289	12,640
Wholesale trade	1,711	1,556	1,481	1,702	1,720	1,629
Retail trade	8,621	7,557	7,423	8,392	8,530	8,909
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	1,651	1,406	1,489	1,893	2,039	2,100
Information	967	799	748	792	881	974
Financial activities	2,207	2,002	2,031	2,292	2,281	2,512
Finance and insurance	1,444	1,253	1,209	1,354	1,436	1,608
Real estate and rental and leasing	763	749	820	939	845	903
Professional and business services	8,521	7,758	7,842	9,416	10,554	11,328
Education and health services	5,484	5,133	5,164	5,253	5,619	5,905
Educational services	686	587	726	713	721	840
Health care and social assistance	4,798	4,544	4,439	4,541	4,898	5,066
Leisure and hospitality	10,397	8,868	8,628	9,670	9,893	10,336
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,543	1,383	1,349	1,495	1,503	1,509
Accommodations and food services	8,854	7,484	7,281	8,173	8,391	8,828
Other services	1,992	1,899	2,160	2,223	2,384	2,106
Government	4,177	4,043	3,674	3,863	4,075	4,549
Federal	513	617	476	464	492	699
State and local	3,667	3,426	3,197	3,399	3,586	3,848
REGION ²						
Northeast	9,102	7,900	8,687	9,745	9,331	9,233
South	20,335	19,079	18,705	20,998	22,069	23,250
Midwest	13,439	11,561	10,666	11,931	12,403	12,658
West	11,703	11,179	11,236	12,048	13,689	14,259

¹ The annual hires level is the total number of hires during the entire year.

² See footnote 8, table 1.

Table 12. Annual hires rates ¹ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (Percent)

Industry and region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	41.4	38.1	37.9	41.6	43.0	43.6
INDUSTRY						
Total private	45.5	42.0	42.1	46.3	47.7	48.0
Natural resources and mining	36.5	37.6	37.8	38.7	40.9	37.6
Construction	65.9	65.8	68.0	67.0	70.2	58.7
Manufacturing	25.1	26.6	26.6	30.2	28.9	30.1
Durable goods	21.7	24.8	26.7	30.5	28.9	28.3
Nondurable goods	30.9	29.5	26.5	29.6	28.9	33.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	46.1	41.2	41.1	47.0	47.3	48.2
Wholesale trade	29.6	27.5	26.4	30.1	29.8	27.6
Retail trade	56.6	50.3	49.8	55.7	55.8	58.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	33.2	29.2	31.3	39.3	41.5	41.9
Information	26.6	23.5	23.5	25.4	28.8	31.9
Financial activities	28.3	25.5	25.5	28.5	28.0	30.0
Finance and insurance	25.0	21.5	20.4	22.8	23.8	26.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	37.5	36.9	39.9	45.1	39.7	41.4
Professional and business services	51.7	48.6	49.1	57.4	62.3	64.5
Education and health services	35.1	31.7	31.1	31.0	32.3	33.1
Educational services	27.3	22.2	26.9	25.8	25.4	28.8
Health care and social assistance	36.5	33.5	32.0	32.0	33.7	34.0
Leisure and hospitality	86.4	74.0	70.9	77.4	77.2	78.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	84.6	77.6	74.4	80.8	79.4	78.3
Accommodations and food services	86.7	73.4	70.3	76.8	76.8	78.7
Other services	37.9	35.3	40.0	41.1	44.2	38.8
Government	19.8	18.8	17.0	17.9	18.7	20.7
Federal	18.6	22.3	17.2	17.0	18.0	25.6
State and local	20.0	18.3	17.0	18.0	18.8	20.0
REGION ²						
Northeast	36.2	31.7	34.9	39.2	37.3	36.3
South	43.7	41.4	40.7	44.9	46.1	47.6
Midwest	42.9	37.4	34.7	38.8	40.1	40.3
West	40.7	39.3	39.6	41.5	45.9	46.8

¹ The annual hires rate is the number of hires during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.

² See footnote 8, table 1.

Table 13. Annual total separations levels ¹ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (In thousands)

Industry and region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	54,556	49,597	48,294	51,779	54,609	55,422
INDUSTRY						
Total private	51,406	46,454	45,136	48,479	51,286	51,715
Natural resources and mining	233	229	218	216	206	227
Construction	4,794	4,531	4,555	4,638	4,847	4,653
Manufacturing	6,177	5,121	4,350	4,255	4,469	4,483
Durable goods	3,800	3,148	2,709	2,661	2,829	2,590
Nondurable goods	2,378	1,972	1,641	1,591	1,640	1,896
Trade, transportation, and utilities	12,324	11,108	10,682	11,704	11,983	11,995
Wholesale trade	1,820	1,777	1,647	1,720	1,602	1,716
Retail trade	8,725	7,750	7,378	8,177	8,424	8,517
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	1,778	1,584	1,657	1,810	1,955	1,760
Information	1,181	960	796	927	893	944
Financial activities	2,147	2,099	1,899	2,161	2,134	2,540
Finance and insurance	1,369	1,330	1,162	1,339	1,367	1,607
Real estate and rental and leasing	776	772	738	824	769	931
Professional and business services	7,858	7,078	7,362	8,568	9,816	10,061
Education and health services	4,779	4,570	4,500	4,710	4,969	5,099
Educational services	489	566	627	594	638	692
Health care and social assistance	4,292	4,001	3,874	4,118	4,331	4,410
Leisure and hospitality	9,939	8,737	8,589	9,012	9,674	9,734
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,370	1,370	1,334	1,493	1,409	1,328
Accommodations and food services	8,570	7,366	7,257	7,520	8,266	8,405
Other services	1,977	2,024	2,185	2,285	2,300	1,981
Government	3,150	3,144	3,158	3,298	3,325	3,706
Federal	403	409	468	414	446	681
State and local	2,745	2,734	2,688	2,888	2,880	3,024
REGION ²						
Northeast	9,053	8,136	8,283	9,169	8,880	8,654
South	19,710	18,752	18,579	19,356	20,928	21,765
Midwest	13,856	11,307	10,596	11,378	12,032	12,073
West	11,936	11,403	10,836	11,878	12,773	12,930

¹ The annual total separations level is the total number of total separations during the entire year.

² See footnote 8, table 1.

Table 14. Annual total separations rates ¹ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (Percent)

Industry and region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	41.4	38.1	37.1	39.4	40.8	40.7
INDUSTRY						
Total private	46.4	42.7	41.6	44.1	45.8	45.3
Natural resources and mining	38.4	39.3	38.1	36.5	32.8	33.2
Construction	70.2	67.5	67.6	66.5	66.1	60.5
Manufacturing	37.6	33.6	30.0	29.7	31.4	31.6
Durable goods	36.8	33.2	30.2	29.8	31.6	28.8
Nondurable goods	38.9	34.1	29.6	29.5	31.1	36.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	47.4	43.6	42.2	45.8	46.2	45.7
Wholesale trade	31.5	31.4	29.4	30.4	27.8	29.1
Retail trade	57.3	51.6	49.5	54.3	55.1	55.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	35.8	32.9	34.8	37.6	39.8	35.1
Information	32.5	28.3	25.0	29.7	29.2	30.9
Financial activities	27.5	26.7	23.8	26.9	26.2	30.4
Finance and insurance	23.7	22.9	19.6	22.5	22.7	26.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	38.1	38.0	35.9	39.6	36.1	42.7
Professional and business services	47.7	44.3	46.0	52.3	57.9	57.3
Education and health services	30.5	28.2	27.1	27.8	28.6	28.6
Educational services	19.5	21.4	23.3	21.5	22.5	23.7
Health care and social assistance	32.7	29.5	27.9	29.0	29.8	29.6
Leisure and hospitality	82.6	72.9	70.6	72.1	75.5	74.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	75.1	76.8	73.6	80.7	74.5	68.9
Accommodations and food services	83.9	72.2	70.0	70.7	75.7	74.9
Other services	37.6	37.7	40.5	42.2	42.6	36.5
Government	14.9	14.6	14.6	15.3	15.2	16.9
Federal	14.6	14.8	17.0	15.2	16.3	25.0
State and local	15.0	14.6	14.3	15.3	15.1	15.7
REGION ²						
Northeast	36.0	32.6	33.3	36.9	35.5	34.0
South	42.3	40.7	40.4	41.3	43.7	44.6
Midwest	44.2	36.6	34.4	37.0	38.9	38.4
West	41.5	40.1	38.2	41.0	42.8	42.4

¹ The annual total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.

² See footnote 8, table 1.

Table 15. Annual quits levels ¹ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (In thousands)

Industry and region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	30,817	26,833	24,881	27,939	30,825	32,292
INDUSTRY						
Total private	29,127	25,282	23,452	26,375	29,229	30,461
Natural resources and mining	103	87	83	98	110	128
Construction	1,869	1,657	1,563	1,766	2,098	1,977
Manufacturing	2,463	2,142	1,870	2,140	2,288	2,356
Durable goods	1,423	1,271	1,161	1,322	1,421	1,345
Nondurable goods	1,042	870	712	815	868	1,014
Trade, transportation, and utilities	7,499	6,401	5,738	6,581	7,117	7,337
Wholesale trade	979	918	845	881	873	973
Retail trade	5,591	4,730	4,229	4,927	5,340	5,391
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	929	756	664	772	904	972
Information	682	496	440	499	581	670
Financial activities	1,259	1,177	1,103	1,315	1,262	1,527
Finance and insurance	830	767	666	814	850	1,018
Real estate and rental and leasing	428	410	436	499	412	508
Professional and business services	4,293	3,679	3,453	4,085	4,698	5,244
Education and health services	3,184	2,835	2,723	2,933	3,219	3,312
Educational services	282	312	293	304	354	357
Health care and social assistance	2,905	2,526	2,427	2,630	2,865	2,956
Leisure and hospitality	6,647	5,605	5,309	5,554	6,396	6,751
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	609	619	537	505	596	549
Accommodations and food services	6,038	4,989	4,775	5,049	5,802	6,201
Other services	1,128	1,200	1,176	1,402	1,458	1,157
Government	1,690	1,553	1,428	1,562	1,598	1,827
Federal	254	209	194	163	173	306
State and local	1,436	1,343	1,234	1,397	1,426	1,520
REGION ²						
Northeast	4,929	3,971	3,660	4,104	4,504	4,592
South	11,783	10,708	10,200	11,304	12,521	13,681
Midwest	7,727	6,057	5,467	6,034	6,521	6,753
West	6,380	6,097	5,552	6,495	7,283	7,266

¹ The annual quits level is the total number of quits during the entire year.

² See footnote 8, table 1.

Table 16. Annual quits rates ¹ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (Percent)

Industry and region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	23.4	20.6	19.1	21.3	23.1	23.7
INDUSTRY						
Total private	26.3	23.2	21.6	24.0	26.1	26.7
Natural resources and mining	17.0	14.9	14.5	16.6	17.5	18.7
Construction	27.4	24.7	23.2	25.3	28.6	25.7
Manufacturing	15.0	14.0	12.9	14.9	16.1	16.6
Durable goods	13.8	13.4	13.0	14.8	15.9	14.9
Nondurable goods	17.1	15.1	12.8	15.1	16.5	19.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	28.9	25.1	22.7	25.8	27.4	28.0
Wholesale trade	17.0	16.2	15.1	15.6	15.1	16.5
Retail trade	36.7	31.5	28.4	32.7	34.9	35.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	18.7	15.7	13.9	16.0	18.4	19.4
Information	18.8	14.6	13.8	16.0	19.0	21.9
Financial activities	16.1	15.0	13.8	16.4	15.5	18.3
Finance and insurance	14.4	13.2	11.2	13.7	14.1	16.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	21.0	20.2	21.2	24.0	19.3	23.3
Professional and business services	26.1	23.0	21.6	24.9	27.7	29.9
Education and health services	20.4	17.5	16.4	17.3	18.5	18.6
Educational services	11.2	11.8	10.9	11.0	12.5	12.2
Health care and social assistance	22.1	18.6	17.5	18.5	19.7	19.8
Leisure and hospitality	55.2	46.8	43.6	44.5	49.9	51.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	33.4	34.7	29.6	27.3	31.5	28.5
Accommodations and food services	59.1	48.9	46.1	47.4	53.1	55.3
Other services	21.5	22.3	21.8	25.9	27.0	21.3
Government	8.0	7.2	6.6	7.2	7.3	8.3
Federal	9.2	7.6	7.0	6.0	6.3	11.2
State and local	7.8	7.2	6.6	7.4	7.5	7.9
REGION ²						
Northeast	19.6	15.9	14.7	16.5	18.0	18.1
South	25.3	23.3	22.2	24.1	26.1	28.0
Midwest	24.7	19.6	17.8	19.6	21.1	21.5
West	22.2	21.4	19.6	22.4	24.4	23.9

¹ The annual quits rate is the number of quits during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.

² See footnote 8, table 1.

NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 17. Annual layoff and discharges levels ¹ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (In thousands)

Industry and region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	19,954	19,023	19,746	20,153	20,014	18,911
INDUSTRY						
Total private	19,048	18,057	18,628	19,048	18,886	17,699
Natural resources and mining	107	103	95	70	70	69
Construction	2,697	2,705	2,827	2,677	2,564	2,388
Manufacturing	3,186	2,555	2,073	1,799	1,771	1,725
Durable goods	1,995	1,600	1,285	1,129	1,108	974
Nondurable goods	1,197	956	788	673	662	754
Trade, transportation, and utilities	4,147	3,944	4,151	4,315	4,144	3,669
Wholesale trade	727	733	666	706	628	556
Retail trade	2,713	2,534	2,691	2,750	2,651	2,532
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	706	674	791	860	865	584
Information	415	394	306	360	231	199
Financial activities	645	723	576	605	677	771
Finance and insurance	347	409	329	321	356	402
Real estate and rental and leasing	298	313	247	283	319	368
Professional and business services	3,012	2,771	3,367	3,922	4,370	4,079
Education and health services	1,226	1,369	1,428	1,441	1,415	1,417
Educational services	150	209	285	251	239	287
Health care and social assistance	1,076	1,161	1,143	1,191	1,174	1,129
Leisure and hospitality	2,924	2,804	2,941	3,116	2,947	2,703
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	728	725	771	957	782	744
Accommodations and food services	2,197	2,077	2,173	2,160	2,160	1,958
Other services	685	686	860	740	701	677
Government	907	967	1,120	1,102	1,128	1,212
Federal	61	117	164	111	148	191
State and local	846	849	954	994	981	1,021
REGION ²						
Northeast	3,425	3,447	3,899	4,282	3,739	3,308
South	6,566	6,726	7,065	6,741	7,095	6,547
Midwest	5,121	4,394	4,336	4,558	4,656	4,366
West	4,843	4,455	4,450	4,573	4,524	4,685

¹ The annual layoffs and discharges level is the total number of layoffs and discharges during the entire year.

² See footnote 8, table 1.

NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 18. Annual layoffs and discharges rates ¹ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (Percent)

Industry and region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	15.1	14.6	15.2	15.3	15.0	13.9
INDUSTRY						
Total private	17.2	16.6	17.2	17.3	16.9	15.5
Natural resources and mining	17.7	17.7	16.6	11.8	11.1	10.1
Construction	39.5	40.3	42.0	38.4	35.0	31.1
Manufacturing	19.4	16.7	14.3	12.6	12.4	12.2
Durable goods	19.3	16.9	14.3	12.7	12.4	10.8
Nondurable goods	19.6	16.6	14.2	12.5	12.6	14.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.0	15.5	16.4	16.9	16.0	14.0
Wholesale trade	12.6	13.0	11.9	12.5	10.9	9.4
Retail trade	17.8	16.9	18.0	18.3	17.3	16.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	14.2	14.0	16.6	17.9	17.6	11.6
Information	11.4	11.6	9.6	11.5	7.5	6.5
Financial activities	8.3	9.2	7.2	7.5	8.3	9.2
Finance and insurance	6.0	7.0	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	14.6	15.4	12.0	13.6	15.0	16.9
Professional and business services	18.3	17.3	21.1	23.9	25.8	23.2
Education and health services	7.8	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.1	7.9
Educational services	6.0	7.9	10.6	9.1	8.4	9.8
Health care and social assistance	8.2	8.6	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.6
Leisure and hospitality	24.3	23.4	24.2	24.9	23.0	20.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	39.9	40.7	42.5	51.7	41.3	38.6
Accommodations and food services	21.5	20.4	21.0	20.3	19.8	17.5
Other services	13.0	12.8	15.9	13.7	13.0	12.5
Government	4.3	4.5	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.5
Federal	2.2	4.2	5.9	4.1	5.4	7.0
State and local	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.3
REGION ²						
Northeast	13.6	13.8	15.7	17.2	14.9	13.0
South	14.1	14.6	15.4	14.4	14.8	13.4
Midwest	16.3	14.2	14.1	14.8	15.0	13.9
West	16.8	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.2	15.4

¹ The annual layoffs and discharges rate is the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.

² See footnote 8, table 1.

NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 19. Annual other separations levels ¹ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (In thousands)

Industry and region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	3,784	3,742	3,666	3,689	3,770	4,221
INDUSTRY						
Total private	3,231	3,116	3,055	3,056	3,169	3,554
Natural resources and mining	24	39	43	45	24	31
Construction	227	170	165	198	183	286
Manufacturing	528	423	406	315	407	401
Durable goods	386	277	263	210	300	273
Nondurable goods	143	147	144	104	106	128
Trade, transportation, and utilities	677	762	795	810	720	986
Wholesale trade	115	125	132	130	103	187
Retail trade	420	484	458	501	432	595
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	141	152	203	178	186	207
Information	84	69	50	65	81	72
Financial activities	240	201	223	243	198	245
Finance and insurance	193	153	167	202	161	188
Real estate and rental and leasing	50	49	56	41	38	58
Professional and business services	551	627	543	562	745	737
Education and health services	365	361	351	333	335	370
Educational services	57	49	48	38	43	47
Health care and social assistance	311	315	303	294	289	323
Leisure and hospitality	369	326	340	342	332	280
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	35	29	30	32	31	36
Accommodations and food services	331	298	311	308	301	246
Other services	166	135	148	147	142	144
Government	553	623	610	634	600	667
Federal	88	86	109	138	128	182
State and local	464	539	500	495	474	480
REGION ²						
Northeast	700	719	724	786	639	754
South	1,360	1,319	1,313	1,310	1,312	1,535
Midwest	1,011	854	793	784	855	953
West	714	853	838	810	964	975

¹ The annual other separations level is the total number of other separations during the entire year.

² See footnote 8, table 1.

Table 20. Annual other separations rates ¹ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (Percent)

Industry and region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1
Natural resources and mining	4.0	6.7	7.5	7.6	3.8	4.5
Construction	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.5	3.7
Manufacturing	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.9	2.8
Durable goods	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.4	3.0
Nondurable goods	2.3	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.8
Wholesale trade	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.8	3.2
Retail trade	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	2.8	3.2	4.3	3.7	3.8	4.1
Information	2.3	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.4
Financial activities	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.9
Finance and insurance	3.3	2.6	2.8	3.4	2.7	3.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.7
Professional and business services	3.3	3.9	3.4	3.4	4.4	4.2
Education and health services	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1
Educational services	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.6
Health care and social assistance	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9
Accommodations and food services	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.2
Other services	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
Government	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0
Federal	3.2	3.1	3.9	5.1	4.7	6.7
State and local	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
REGION ²						
Northeast	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.6	3.0
South	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.1
Midwest	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0
West	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.2

¹ The annual other separations rate is the number of other separations during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.

² See footnote 8, table 1.